WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANKS,

Of every description may be had at the office of the "*Journal*," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at the shortest possible notice.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Oct. 20, 1843. 41-tf

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 22, 1843. 37-tf.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,
HAS FOR SALE
600 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime,
Western Bacon, in hogsheads,
20 BBLS. Mess Pork,
10 " N. O. Molasses.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-tf

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares.
For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal.
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WAX,

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, a prime article, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

LOST,

ON the night of the 1st inst., a small leather Pocket Book, containing four Checks on the State Bank, drawn by the following persons, and for the following sums, viz:

Jno. Hill, for -	$83 06
Neff & Warner, for -	25 09
R. G. Rankin, for -	23 66
Wm. L. Smith, for -	120 00

and two Orders and one Due Bill, which are of no value to any person except the owner. Also, some Bank Bills. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by R. FENNER.
October 4th, 1844. 3-tf

PERFUMED MATCHES.
Prepared without Sulphur, Wholesale or Retail.
PATENT SEILNG WAX.
That Burns without a Light, (various colors.)
SUPERIOR LAMP and PAINT OILS,
Just received and will be sold cheap by
Wm. SHAW.

Family Flour.

30 BBLS and 30 half bbls, superfine Canal Flour,
3 HHDS. Molasses, received this day, per schr. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by WM. COOKE.
September 18th, 1844.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The last Will and Testament of H. CLAY!

We have received within the last three days not less than three letters from "the complete Letter-writer." One of these was certainly not intended for the public eye. It is the extraordinary private letter to C. M. Clay, which we publish this morning, with the scathing stricture of the N. York Democrat. It shows with what eagerness the "aspiring and moon-reaching Clay" is pursuing the game of ambition—how anxiously he watches the vane of popular sentiment, and seeks to accommodate his opinions to every section of the country.—It is impossible for one, who has always given Mr. Clay some credit, amid all his defeats, for moral firmness, and a decided character—to see the twistings and turnings of the political Proteus without astonishment and contempt. The 2d letter was addressed to Dr. Moore of Georgia, partly intended for the private eye of his friends, but wrung from his correspondent by the publications of Mr. Holsey. It touches his former course about the right of Congress to emancipate the slaves of the District—and Mr. H. uses up this letter so as to present Mr. Clay in parallel columns, in opposition to himself at different periods of his course.

But the letter of all the letters is the last, from the National Intelligencer. He swears at last, that it is to be his *last*—that is, the last intended for the public eye. He says, that he doubted at first the propriety of answering any letters upon any new questions—that he still doubts the propriety—and vows, that this is to be the last letter he will write for the public eye. We must, therefore, regard it as the last strain of the dying swan—and unfortunately for the minstrel, it is not the sweetest, but the most ridiculous and shameless of all his notes. Pity it is, inded, for his present prospects, and his future character, that he has written so many letters, and that this last should be so open to exceptions. Better, indeed, if he had taken much sooner the advice of his friends in New York. Far better, if he, too, had had a Committee, like General Harrison, to conduct his correspondence, or refuse all answers. But so anxious has Mr. Clay been to propitiate all his friends in all directions, to remove all objections, to abate all prejudices, and to grasp the sceptre, that he has been writing to all parts of the country, and presenting the most inconsistent phases to North and South. One unfortunate letter has led him on to another. He writes a letter with a Northern aspect, to please the Abolitionists. A Southern friend informs him, that this letter is doing mischief to his cause in the South. Out then comes another letter, with more of a Southern aspect about it.—Mr. Cassius M. Clay goes forth as a sort of missionary to win the Abolitionists. But his revelations are so strong, as to dissatisfy the Southern palate—and out comes the "anointed chieftain" with a public letter, disclaiming some of the public remarks of the missionary—but, for fear of Mr. C. M. Clay's taking offence at this public demonstration, he addresses a private note to excuse his public letter—telling him, that he had been obliged to gainsay his declarations, because of the injury they were "likely to inflict upon the Whig cause in the States of Tennessee, N. Carolina, and Georgia"—and that they "even endangering the State of Kentucky."

We cannot trace the anxious and desperate game which Mr. Clay has been playing—his electioneering tour—his multitudinous and various letters, *all for effect*—without losing that respect for his moral firmness, of which he had been cried up as "the great Embodiment." Who now can confide in his professions, after witnessing the fluctuations which he has exhibited in his four letters on the Texas question? What will the Abolitionists think of his apparent versatility? Beshrow us! but we now believe, that Mr. Clay will retire from the campaign, not only with defeat upon his banners, but shorn of that high character for intrepidity, and even audacity, with which he entered the contest.

We lay this last Will and Testament before our readers. We have no room for the copious remarks, which it is calculated to call forth. It places its author in a most unenviable and awkward position. No one can mistake its character. It is intended to win back, if possible, the Abolition vote, which he tells Cassius Clay, in his private litter, he (H. Clay) is "afraid" he is destined to lose. These letters (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) he had written about the annexation of Texas. The 1st was intended for the North. Nos. 2 and 3 were designed for a Southern latitude, to soften down the objections to his 1st letter. He had so completely mystified the whole subject, that some wag had said, that he must now write a 4th letter to *explain his three first*. And lo! here it is! making "confusion, if possible, worse confounded"—and the "distracted politician," if possible, more awkward and ridiculous! This 4th last throw of the dice, is to expunge his two letters, Nos. 2 and 3, and brings him back to the 1st, (Raleigh) or Abolition letter.—The whole letter is weak and contemptible—showing that infirmity of purpose, which is the evidence of an eager, moon-reaching and unbalanced spirit—an infirmity of purpose, which he manifested from the very moment when he consented to write any replies at all, down to the present, last, expiring effort. We pass over the comments, which rise to our lips on reading this crude and panic-struck production. But nothing surprises us more in the whole of its contents, than that a man, who had been so much attached to Texas; who had solemnly protested against its cession in '20, and had attempted twice to recover it in '25 and '27, should now have the folly to come foward and say, substantially, "Oh! as to myself, I have no personal or individual motives for opposing, nor have I any for espousing, the measure. I have no wish myself in the matter—and all I wish is to please every body else."—"Whatever be my particular views and opinions" (which he has not the courage to express,) "I should be happy to see what the WHOLE nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated." And this declaration he now makes after the indication of his personal feelings in his recent letter. But who does not see, for what purpose this last letter is indited? Who is so blind as not to see, that Mr. Clay, alarmed by the accounts he had received about the Abolitionists, writes it to propitiate *their* prejudices; and, in fact, to present, of all others, this single sentence, "Nothing was further from my purpose, than to *intimate any change of opinion, as long as any considerable or respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to* STAND OUT *in opposition to the annexation of Texas.*" But the Delphic Oracle has spoken too late. The Convention of Utica have decided against him—and upon the ground, not so much of *Annexation*, as of *Slavery*, which Mr. Clay did not anticipate, and does not meet in this last will and testament. There is another feature in this remarkable letter.—It is to be his last—and in it he goes apparently the whole against Texas—and he avows to the Abolitionists, that it is his last—that he will change no more—that the weathercock will shift no longer on its pivot—but that he will remain true, eternally true, to the unqualified declarations of his Raleigh letter against annexation.

But, whilst he addresses these pledges to the North, what will the South say of him? What hope does he hold out to them? None. He closes the door forever. Like the inscription on the poetic gates of Hell, there is "No Hope," written upon them. We shall scarcely hear Messrs. Leigh and Lyons, &c., &c., averring now, that Mr. Clay is the very man to get us Texas. Southrons! Mr. Clay has sacrificed this beautiful country for the votes of the Abolitionists, and to his own ambition. What will you say? What will you do?

From the National Intelligencer.

A LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

To the Editors.

ASHLAND, September 23, 1844.

Gentlemen: Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received. To most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subjects of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought, had been sufficiently promulgated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters upon new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and, above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides. Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my nomination, to decline answerin for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on further reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform tenor of my life, seem to be unwilling frankly and fearlessly to submit my opinions to the public judgment. I, therefore, so far deviated from my first purpose as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which had been much agitated.—Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents, without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. In regard to those which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them, which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty, annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and, to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say, that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated, that annexation was inadmissible, except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection were removed. In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons there stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several States. It was hardly, therefore, to be presumed, that I could be in favor of assuming the unascertained debt of a foreign State, with which we have no fraternal ties, and whose bad faith or violation of its engagements can bring no reproaches upon us.

Having thus, gentlemen, made the apology which I intended, for my omission to answer any letters of inquiry upon public affairs which I may have received, announced my purpose to decline henceforward transmitting answers for publication any such letters that I may hereafter receive; and vindicated some of those which I have fowarded, against the erroneous constructions to which they have been exposed, I have accomplished the purpose of this note, and remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

From the Nashville Union.

"Who is James K. Polk?".

THE FEDERALISTS ALARMED.

No sooner was James K. Polk nominated as the democratic candidate for the presidency, than the federal papers and leaders throughout the Union, with their accustomed arrogance, cried out, "Who is James K. Polk?" and affected to treat his pretentions lightly—and said that the idea of his having the least chance to be elected was ridiculous. It was predicted that they would find out who he was in November, and the prediction is being verified. All their movements prove that they are, in truth, greatly alarmed; all their newspapers, great and small—all their great and small bodies, are laboring incessantly to stay the current of the popular sentiment, which they cannot fail to see is running rapidly against them, and sweeping James K. Polk into the presidential office. They see and fear the result of the contest, and are almost desperate.

They have ceased to cry out, with the haughty arrogance always inseperable from federalism, "who is James K. Polk?" They have found out who he is. All their papers are filled with long and labored articles to prevent his election. The National Intelligencer, at Washington—the leading organ of federalism—is now constantly discoursing about this unknown James K. Polk. As a sample of their intimate acquaintance with him, in that paper of the 7th instant, is a labored article of between *five and six columns*, devoted to a review of his claims and qualifications for the presidency. In the Nashville Whig of the 17th inst., is an article of between *nine and ten columns* devoted to James K. Polk.

Webster, Seward, John Quincy Adams, Slade, and the whole federal hive at the North and East, have found out "who James K. Polk is," and that he is to be the next President of the United States, unless they can slander him out of his well-earned character and reputation before the people. *Crittenden* and the notorious *Graves*, from the neighborhood of the "embodiment of whiggery," have been sent over to Tennessee to help *Bell, Foster, Jarnagin*, and the rest of their leaders, to prevent the election of this same James K. Polk.

All their efforts are vain; their slanderous misrepresentations are harmless. The real people—the great masses—have risen in their might, and the march of the Democracy is onward.

Since the harmonious nomination of Silas Wright for governor of New York, of Shunk for governor of Pennsylvania, and of Thompson for governor of New Jersey, they see the resistless current of democracy sweeping over those States; and driven almost to despair, are struggling with almost frantic rage to avert the fate which they see awaits them in November.

A party with desperate prospects will resort to desperate means. They are misrepresenting every act of Governor Polk's public life. They take garbled and incomplete passages from this speech and that report, and suppress the balance; they give this vote and suppress all other votes in the same connection; and in this way present to the public the most palpable falsehoods, and hope to impose them on a confiding public for truth. A full illustration of this course of political warfare is to be found in the article of *nine or ten columns* in the Nashville Whig of the 17th. That article is but a sample of many others of the kind, which we have seen recently.

Tennesseeans!—whig as well as democrats—will you not rise in your majesty and stand by your brethren of the Old Dominion—of the Keystone and Empire States—of the democracy of the whole Union, in placing your own citizen in the first office, not only of this country, but of the world?

To furnish a President of the United States is a most distinguished honor to any State. But five States in this Union, (during more than fifty years) have ever furnished a President of the United States.—The democracy of the *twenty-six States*, assembled in council, voluntarily offer this distinguished honor a second time to Tennessee. What Tennesseean does not feel proud that he is a Tennesseean, when he reflects, that out of all the distinguished men of the Union, a citizen of *Tennessee*, who did not seek or expect it, has been selected as the candidate of the whole Union?

Will Tennessee reject the honor which has been offered to her, by refusing to ratify, by her vote in November, the nominations which have been made? We are satisfied, from all the signs around us, she will not. We know she will not. The pure republican principles of her people forbid it. Her own future glory as a State forbids it. Virginia—noble Virginia, is now looked to as the mother of Presidents. Whenever her sons emigrate, they proudly point back to the land of their birth, and claim the glory of their native State as their own. Let Tennessee take her stand by the side of Virginia; and let *her sons*, too, when in future time they may chance to be in distant climes, point back to the glory of Tennessee, the cherished home of their birth. We have not a remaining doubt, but that James K. Polk will be chosen President of the United States in November next; without the vote of Tennessee; but as Tennesseeans, we have a pride that Tennessee should aid by her vote in consummating this great event. We have not a doubt she will do so. And when the election shall be over, and James K. Polk be placed in the Presidential Chair, we trust all our federal adversaries will by that time have learned *who this James K. Polk is.*

MARRIED MEN.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS THEM.

A man is born a Betty, he may be born a genius, mechanician, musician, poet or financier. The Betty may adore his wife and children, be an honorable man of business, and acquit himself of all those duties which society imposes, but his home will still be disagreeable.

Breakfast is served. The wife takes up the morning paper, while she sips her coffee, and our domestic gentleman amuses himself by making toast. For a few moments he is absorbed in silent contemplation of the glowing embers, but in a short time he calls the attention of his wife, and says, "did you put a stick of wood on the fire last evening, after I went out?"

"A stick of wood, my dear! What did you say?"

"I was not talking Hebrew, I believe. When I went out last evening, at nine o'clock, there were two sticks on the fire, a large and small one—enough to last till bed time. I don't want to prevent your burning as much fire as you please, but [illegible] to keep an exact account; for this morning I found three brands. Now, how could there be three brands if you did not burn a third stick?"

"Ah! my dear, how vexatious you are; some times. I may or may not have put on more wood. I am trying to read an article which interests me, and you must needs interrupt me about a paltry stick of wood!"

The domestic gentleman is silent, and contents himself with whistling to himself in a low tone, a thing which he is in the habit of doing when he is dissatisfied with a reply.

At breakfast the butter arrests his attention.

"How much did you pay for this butter?" he asks.

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"Don't know! Good heavens! what do you mean?"

"The servant purchased it."

"You learned the price from her, of course!"

"Yes, yes—I remember, it was thirty-six cents, I believe."

"You *believe!* Here! Sally, Sally!"

The servant makes her appearance and is arraigned before the domestic man.

"How much was this butter, Sally?"

"Thirty-six cents, *sir*."

"Thirty-six cents a pound?"

"Of course—it was'nt thirty-six cents a firkin," replies the young lady, with a disdainful and rather daring curl of the lip; and as she leaves the room she indulges herself with the housemaid's luxury of slamming the door behind her.

"Thirty-six cents a pound!" repeats the domestic man. "Thirty-six cents! It is truly frightful to think of! I ate some capital butter at Bilson's the other morning, and he only paid thirty-two cents.—Bilson's butter was the better of the two."

When the housemaid commences the daily task of sweeping the room—a task which would seem to carry its reward with it, to judge by the cheerful zeal with which it is commonly performed—the domestic husband is always before the servant's broom, peering into every corner, solicitous to detect cobwebs, and pushing his scrutiny into every hole and corner.—Some time before the dinner hour, he is accustomed to make a solemn tour of the kitchen. He is an habitual lifter of the pot-leds, and inquisitor of tin-kitchens and reflecting bakers. If the old fashion of roasting meat is still honored in his family, he draws his stool to his chimney corner, and bakes the crown of his head as he bends over the fire, and whips up the turn-spit into a full gallop. He hovers over an unknown dish, in a doubt awhile, and then summons the cook.

"What have you here?"

"Fricassed chicken, sir."

"Have you put in any mushrooms?

"Certainly, sir."

"It is very singular—I can't find any. Ah! here I have one—yes, yes, it's all right. Do we have soup, to-day?"

"Don't you see the pot on the fire?"

"Very true. But let me tell you, you spoil your soups by putting too many vegetables in them. Now how many carrots did you put in?"

"I'm sure I don't remember. Must I count them now?"

"It will be as well. Stop, I'll do it for you. I should'nt be surprised if there were half a dozen."

And the gentleman commences a painful search for the orange-colored vegetables, in the course of which he receives sundry splashes from the unctuous & savory soup, and finally in tasting a spoonful of the compound rather prematurely, he scalds his mouth severely, without, however, receiving the least sympathy from the cook, to whom such an occurrence seems to give peculiar satisfaction. An accident of this kind usually puts an end to his quest, and he leaves the kitchen with diminished dignity. The Betty is the peculiar aversion of the cook. Indeed your cook seldom remains long in the service of your domestic man—she soon demands her wages and quits his roof—but the lady of the house is debarred the enjoyment of the servant's privilege—for such the scandalous world asserts that she considers it.

The wonders of corn cutting will never cease. The other day a travelling chiropodist not only extracted a corn from a gentleman's foot, but actually succeeded in removing a "Bunyan" from a bookcase, without the owner being aware of it.

Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. L—— observed: "Ladies that lisp wished to be kissed." The young lady, who had spoken very unaffectionately before, lispingly replied, "*Tho*' I've heard *they*—."

A Good One.—It is a shame to make the Presidents of the United States give *their countenance* to such a business, said a lady on observing a sign having thereon painted the likeness of all the Presidents hanging before a tavern.

Another specimen of modern [illegible] moment may be seen in the [illegible] old-fashioned and [illegible] go the whole hog." [illegible] "*I locomote the entire swine.*"

THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. DALLAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District,		THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd.	do.	HENRY I. TOOLE,
3rd.	do.	AB. W. VENABLE,
4th.	do.	GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th.	do.	WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th.	do.	DAVID REID.
7th.	do.	JOSEPH ALLISON.
8th.	do.	DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th.	do.	WILL. J. ALEXANDER,
10th.	do.	GEORGE BOWER,
11th.	do.	ALEX'R F. GASTON.

Election on Monday, the fourth day of November, 1844.

Polk & Dallas Electoral Tickets to be had at this Office, at $1 per 1000.

☞ "*Sampson*" shall appear in our next.

☞ Kind reader, we will have to draw upon your good nature whilst reading this number of the *Journal*. From unavoidable circumstances, we have not been able to give it that attention, which in future. it will receive at our hands.

☞ We shall pay our respects to the "Chronicle's" article in our next. This week we hav'nt room.

☞ We have just received a letter from one of the Sampson Committee of arrangements, in which he asks us to make it known, through the columns of the *Journal*, that conveyances will be in waiting at Warsaw, for all those who may be desirous of attending the Democratic Barbecue in that County.

We again urge it upon our readers, that every individual who can possibly leave home, should go. We know that the preparations are ample.

A STRONG MAN STRUGGLING IN A MORASS.

It really pains us, we must confess, to see even a political opponent in the awkward dilemma in which Mr. Clay's reckless ambition has placed him in the present contest. It grieves us to see him so far immeres! in the quagmire of political trickery and deception, that every desperate plunge he makes to extricate himself, only sinks him the deeper. We have no doubt, but that his friends in the South, whilst he was making his "pleasure trip" last spring, in consultation, advised him that the most *political* course he could adopt, would be to go dead against Texas, and accordingly he did so. Subsequent events prove how hard it is even for the oldest and most sagacious stager in political tactics, to trim his sails so as to catch the popular breeze, when conscience and patriotism are lost sight of.

When Henry Clay wrote his Raleigh letter, he left entirely out of view—he chose to forget—that when that same Territory of Texas was ceded away to Spain by Jno. Q. Adams, as Secretary of State, he pronounced the act unconstitutional—he chose to forget that whilst Secretary of State, unander Mr. Adams, he, (H. Clay,) in 1825 & 1827, gave his unqualified acquiescence to the principle now contended for by the Democratic party, by instructing our Minister in Mexico, to purchase Texas from that country, although Spain had not then acknowledged the independence of our Southern neighbors—he chose to forget that he then thought it was a most desirable acquisition—so much so that he thought five millions of Dollars would be well expended on its purchase. And why, reader, do you suppose did he, all at once, become so oblivious of all that he had done and said in relation to this matter, at antecedent periods in his political life! The reason was, that he thought he would secure for himself the support of the abolitionists, whom he flatteringly styles in that celebrated epistle, "a respectable portion of the American people." But this same Mr. Clay has since seen that the great masses of the American people have risen in their might, and demanded the reannexation of that beautiful country, which was once a portion of our rightful Territory.—He has seen that the people of the South know perfectly well to whom he alludes. when he speaks of "a respectable portion of the American people." He has seen that the popular current is running dead against his anti-Texas position, assumed in that letter; and, coon like, he has taken the "back track." He has written other letters since, in which he endeavors to create the impression that NOW he's as good a Texas man as any going. But Henry Clay has miserably miscalculated the intelligence and good sense of the American people, when he thinks he can gull and deceive them by such miserable shifts as those resorted to in his Janus-faced letters on the Texas and Tariff questions. The people of this country can place no confidence in any man, whose political summersets on such grave & important questions as these, succeed one another in such rapid succession, that they have hardly time to witness and condemn one, before another, follows in hot haste upon its heels. But, as Mr. Clay says himself, in his letter to C. M. Clay, his situation is peculiarly delicate at this time, (desperate would have been more appropriate,) and consequently, he may be driven into these miserable shiftings and tricks, which, under other circumstances, he himself might repudiate. Contrast with this tortuous course of the Federal candidate, the plain, manly, straight-foward manner in which Jame K. Polk marched up to the Texas question, the very first moment it was presented to him; and also contrast the calmness and dignity with which he has maintained his stand there, with the vacillating and deceptive manner in which Henry Clay has treated the question, during two or three months past, and then let any man ask himself which of these two men is best entitled to the suffrages of a free and enlightened people, and his answer must be, we think, if he does justice to the dictates of his conscience, James K. Polk.

DEMOCRATS! *BRING OUT*

YOUR BIG GUN!!

Democrats, we say to you from our hearts, we congratulate you!! Coonery is in its last gasp!! But a few more days, and the kingdom of Coondom will be numbered with the things that were!! Make way for the Key Stone State,

OLD PENNSYLVANIA!!!

Pennsylvania, the Key Stone of the Union arrayed on the side of equal rights and no monopolies!!!

We have not yet received full returns from Pennsylvania, but enough is received to place beyond a doubt, the fact that she is as safe for the Republican candidate as the Granite State of the North or GEORGIA. Hear that old coon, and tremble!

By Monday's Globe, we have returns from all but four counties, and the result is, that Shunk's majority is 3,841. The four counties to be heard from give Democratic majorities, so that Shunk's majority will range from 4 to 5,000. We are perfectly satisfied with this result. This, mind you, fellow Democrats, is the majority over both Natives and Federalists. Notwithstanding the "bargain and sale" between the Natives and the Whigs, we have achieved a glorious triumph. Mark what we say, Pennsylvania will give Polk and Dallas a majority of 10,000 votes.

Democrats, have you got another big gun?—bring it out for

GLORIOUS GEORGIA!!

Another of the certain States for Clay putting her Veto on Coonery!!!

Again we say, we congratulate you, fellow Democrats, on our glorious triumph in Georgia!!!

We have not received the full returns from this State either, but enough is known to demonstrate as clearly as that the sun will rise to-morrow, that the Southern face of Clay has been repudiated by that very South, to deceive which he put it on.

Both the Whig and Democratic presses agree in saying that the Democratic majority on the popular vote, will be from 3 to 5,000; and that we have elected 4 out of the 8 members of Congress. Democrats, put Georgia long side of Maine.

Ohio.

We say three loud and long cheers for the Queen of the West. All things considered, we say her Democracy has behaved itself nobly—better than the most sanguine Democrat could have anticipated. Set down Ohio for Polk and Dallas. We extract the following from a slip from the office of the Ohio Statesman, dated at 9 o'clock, P. M., the 11th inst:

"We give, in our table for governor, all the returns we have received. The vote is very close indeed. There cannot be two thousand, if five hundred difference. This is a gain of over TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND since the presidential election of 1840, and is a certain indication that Polk and Dallas will be elected by the votes of two-thirds of the State.

"We have gained three members of Congress—one in the Fairfield, one in the Chillicothe, and one in the Perry and Morgan districts. We have lost one in the Huron, and we fear, from the returns to-day, that Mr. McNulty is beaten by a few votes in this district. We have lost both branches of the legislature by the most extraordinary conduct of our friends on record. The Senate is lost by the defeat of Wolcott in Wayne and Lahm in Stark—two large democratic counties.

"From the popular vote our friends feel very sure they can carry the State for Polk and Dallas on the first of November."

The returns to which the Statesman alludes, we have not room to give in detail. There are 79 counties, leaving 7, (we think) to be heard from, and are as follows in the aggregate:

Tod, (dem.)	Bartley, (Whig.)
18,321 maj.	20,420 maj.
	18,321
Bartley's majority so far,	2,099

New Jersey.

We must confess, although the Whigs calculated on New Jersey as certain, from the popular indications which have taken place in that State for the last 5 or 6 weeks, we did think that it was more than probable that Thompson would be elected Governor. The returns which we have received, however, indicate that Stratton, Fed., will be elected by some 1500 majority. We still think that it is not at all unlikely that she will cast her vote for Polk and Dallas in November next.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

Celebrated Coon Hunt!!

The great coon hunt set on foot by the Coon Convention in May last, is approaching the last hour of its duration. The Democratic hunters from every portion of the vast expanse of country over which the "old varmint" has been "tracking it," send us in word daily and hourly that, notwithstanding the old coon of the west is one of the "trickiest" and toughest old varmints they have ever hunted, and notwithstanding all his twistifications and doublings—still they tell us that he can't last much longer—wherever he has been seen within the last two or three weeks, he looked dreadfully blown. In Georgia the folks got a slight glimpse of him; his tail was down, and he could scarcely drag his limbs after him. It appeared to those who saw him that he was on the look out for a *tree*, but as there was none but HICKORIES he knew it wouldn't do to attempt such a thing as climbing one of them. In the old Key-stone State, it is said that he was seen taking a swamp a few days ago. The whole Democracy are in full cry on his track; and it is said by the most experienced old hunters amongst them, that in New York he is to be treed. For our own part, we would advise them to press right on, and never lose sight of him—at least never lose his trail until after November next. We would tell them that this same "old coon," having run over the ground two or three times before, is well acquainted with all the tricks by which the wiliest of that wily tribe are distinguished; and we would tell them that they must watch him closely. He has made several very sagacious doubles lately, but if our gallant hunters will only maintain the same perseverance and diligence that they have done so far, there is no more chance for his escape than that the sun will cease to give his accustomed light and warmth on the morrow.

Hickory Raising in Wilmington.

The Democrats of Wilmington raised a young Hickory, close by the Post-office, in this town, on Monday evening last. Every thing went off in the finest style. The Polk and Dallas flag was flung to the breese amidst the most enthusiastic outbursts of popular feeling. After the "raising" was completed a procession was formed, in front of which was carried, by four sterling Democrats, a large transparency, on either side of which was painted a beautiful and appropriate device. The procession was also accompanied by a band of music. At about half-past 7 o'clock it took up its line of march towards the market-house—thence along Front-street to the corner of the State Bank—thence directly to the Court-house, where the transparency was once more hoisted to the window of the Court-room, in which the immense concourse of people then convened. The meeting, which was an adjourned one from the 10th inst., was called to order by the officers appointed on that evening

After the business of the meeting was concluded, it adjourned to meet again on Thursday, 17th inst., at the House of Mr. Joseph Skipper, in Pottersville.

It was agreed on all hands, that it was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting which has been held in this town for a long time.

☞ At a company muster of Middle Sound district, in this county, a few days since, it was proposed to take the vote of the company and the spectators, on the presidential election, and the result was, actual voters:

For Polk,	41
For Clay,	00

A Hickory pole was then raised.

COOLING OFF.

We believe it was this day week, that the mail train was detained later than its wonted time, and we also believe, if our memory serves us right, that it was on that evening, when it did arrive, that it brought such doleful tidings for the poor Loco Focos. We remember, too, what an obstreperous rejoicing there was amongst our Whig neighbors. We think we saw some of them on that occasion, whose exhileration was such that it was with difficulty they could keep up their ancient acquaintance with old mother earth. We thought some of them enough elated to be even "*flighty*" in their notions. If a poor Loco happened to make his appearance upon the streets, some Whig would be apt to ask him, "What makes your face so long? Why do you look so melancholy"? The news had just arrived from Philadelphia County and City, in which, owing to the coalition of the Coons and Natives, the Democrats had been beaten. More trains than that late one of Friday happened to arrive, however, which brought news that Pennsylvania had gone for the Democrats. News from the South, too, happened to make its way, somehow, into town, which said that Georgia had followed the lead of Maine. It is singular what a "cooling down" effect these last items of intelligence had upon the Coons in these "diggins." The gass has all evaporated—they have become quite moderate—not altogether so much so, however, as they will be a month hence!

OMINOUS.

"A hickory pole was raised in Wilmington on Monday night, about ten feet from the Post Office door. A flag with Polk Dallas & Texas lettered on it was run up to the top. During the night, fifteen feet or so of the staff broke off, and fell, bringing Polk, Dallas & Texas down with it. Ominous, Mr. Kendall. *Chronicle.*

At the last meeting of the New Hanover Clay Club, his majesty, old Zip Coon, himself, was perched upon a piece of timber, in a conspicuous place in the Club House. About the time one of their orators had reached the highest wrought portion of his rapsody, down comes old *Zip*, tumbling over and threatening destruction to the pate of more than one brother coon. A little boy, at whose feet he fell, thinking probably that his old coonship had lost his life, in his unfortunate descent, exclaimed in the most naivete manner, "It's dead, sir." Don't you think, Mr. *Chronicle*, this is a little ominous? Decidedly ominous, Mr. *Chronicle!*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Journal."

The time is fast approaching, when the Federal party will either be nailed to the tree—when they will die a political death, or be loosed upon the world to falsify promises, as they did in 1840. To accomplish the first, and prevent the latter, it becomes necessary that the Democracy should inquire into their duty, and forthwith ascertain what it is, and as soon as found out, go forth in discharge of it. What is our duty as defenders and supporters of the rights of the American people at this important crisis? It is our duty to be diligent from this time until the polls are closed in November—in communicating facts to the people—in exposing coonism in all its dangerous and abominable forms—show to the people the beauties of Democratic principles—bring before them the claims of our distinguished candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and expose to their view the principles of the old coon, Harry.—Tell them of his Texas letters—of his Bank opinions—of his Tariff notions, and don't forget to tell them that he said he loved the Democrats better than they loved themselves—about the present difficulty between himself and Cassius, in a word—tell them he is not the man, nor the coon, the American people want for their President. The Democracy of Brunswick are aware that the young coons of your town, with the aid of one of your *Big* Gents, have been making a desperate effort in the county to "coon" the people, and induce them to vote the coon ticket; but they did not come it.—With our friend Bryan to fight our battle, we came rather better off, in point of numbers, than we went.

We shall always be glad to see these coon orators from your town, if they will invite friend Bryan to reply to their harangues—he can skin a coon to perfection. I can assure you, another such meeting as the one at Town Creek, on Saturday last, will help us in Brunswick very much. The people can understand somethings, even if they are, as the coons say of them, ignorant, and require enlightening. They would as soon be a priest ridden people, as a monopoly ridden people. They are opposed to both, and more opposed to being coon ridden, than either. Now ye democrats of the State, hear our promise: we intend to arouse and do our duty; we are determined that the old coon Harry, shall not get as many votes in the county as Mr. Graham did. We will do our duty, and may we not expect you—one and all of you, who profess democracy, to do the same. I can only say, if you do, North Carolina will be certain to vote for Polk and Dallas. Where is there a democrat who does not desire, with his whole soul, to see the good old North State redeemed from the shackles of Federalism? Then do as we now promise and intend to do, and she must and will be redeemed.

A DEMOCRAT.

Brunswick co., Oct. 10th, 1844.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting at the Court House.

Pursuant to previous notice, the members of the Wilmington Young Hickory Club, assembled at the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst.

On motion, Gen'l Marsteller was called to the Chair, and Dan'l Dickson, and A. M. Laspeyre, were appointed Secretaries.

Gen'l Marsteller, the Chairman, explained the object of the meeting, which was principally to take some more effective and energetic steps for the better organization of the party.

On motion of D. Fulton, a committee was raised by the chair, for the purpose of procuring Young Hickory poles, flags for them, and to superintend their erection, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. M. Costin, Dan'l Dickson, William Flanner, James Cameron, James Petteway, and C. B. Miller.

On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of preparing some matter for the action of the Club at its next meeting, viz: D. Fulton, J. I. Bryan, and Edward D. Hall.

Mr. J. I. Bryan being called upon by the meeting, addressed it at some length, on the great questions which divide the Democratic from the Federal parties. His address was characterised throughout, by the intimate practical acquaintance which it exhibited with the topics to which the speaker's attention was directed. David Fulton having been also called upon, addressed the meeting for a few minutes.

During the session of the Club, a beautiful transparency swung gaily from one of the windows of the Court Room. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening.

On motion, the Club adjourned, to meet at the Court House, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

L. H. MARSTELLER, *Ch'n.*

D. DICKSON, A. M. LASPEYRE. } *Secretaries.*

For the Journal.

HICKORY RAISING AT LOWER BLACK RIVER DISTRICT.

In pursuance of previous notice, the citizens of Lower Black River District, assembled on Saturday last, the 12th inst., for the purpose of raising a "Young Hickory."

At about 12 o'clock, A. M. all preparations having been made, and the Young Hickory, which was spliced at the distance of some 30 or 40 feet from the ground, to another beautiful growing tree of the same species, being raised, and notice that the Polk and Dallas ensign was about to be sent up to the "mast head" was given. Never on any occasion before, do we remember to have seen so much real soul stirring enthusiasm exhibited as at this moment, when our gallant flag was flung to the breeze. Shout after shout rent the air as it ascended, and even for some time after it was waving in the "wild winds free," the deafening cheers of the spectators continued to fill the air.

The meeting was organized by calling John Larkins, Esqr., to the Chair, and appointing David Jones, and J. P. Moore, Esqrs., Secretaries. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting briefly, but appropriately, David Fulton, Esqr., was called on by the meeting for an address. That gentleman ascended the stand amidst the cheers of his fellow-citizens, and for about an hour addressed his audience on the great questions at issue before the people, in a style worthy of himself, worthy the great cause in which he is a young but active laborer, and highly gratifying to the audience. When he ceased, three cheers were given for Polk and Dallas, three for Texas and Oregon, and three for D. Fulton, our welcome guest. The meeting then formed a procession and marched up to the house of John McCauslen, Esqr., where a sumptuous dinner was prepared by the citizens of the district.

After the company, consisting of between two and three hundred persons, had partaken of the good things set before them, they again rallied around the "Young Hickory," when John McCauslen, Esqr., having been repeatedly called upon by his fellow-citizens, made his appearance upon the stand. His address tho' short, was well-timed and appropriate, and elicited repeated cheers from his audience. Nothing more of importance being before the meeting, a motion for adjournment was offered by D. Fulton, which was withdrawn for a few minutes, at the request of Mr. McCauslen, who moved that before the meeting should break up, nine cheers should be given for Polk, Dallas, and Victory.

Again the welkin rung with the enthusiastic bursts of the indomitable sons of Democracy. When the cheering subsided, a motion for adjournment was put and carred. Every thing went off in the happiest style.

A DEMOCRAT.

Communicated.

A CARD.

The delegates from the Clay Club of New Hanover, who attended the Whig Mass Meeting held in Sampson, on the 10th inst., desire through the medium of the press to tender their thanks to Wm. S. Faison, Esq., Thomas I. Faison, Esq., and John Robinson, Esq., of that county, for the marked kindness extended to them during their recent visit. Uninfluenced by any other feelings than those which ever characterize the generous gentleman, they promptly proffered alike the hospitality of their homes, and such aid as was needed to convey the delegation to and from the meeting. Impressed with a sense of the obligations they are under to the gentlemen named, as well as to the Whigs of Sampson, the members of said delegation have adopted this mode of testifying their gratitude, and confess but regret that it so inadequately expresses the feelings of thankfulness which have been excited in their bosoms.

Communicated.

In reply to the Whigs giving the largest vote ever given in the country, we, the Democrats of the country, intend to give a larger majority or larger than we ever gave before. Turn out Democrats, we can do it.

ROCKY POINT.

From the N. Y. Plebeian.

Mr. Clay's Letters to F. P. Blair.

These letters, about which so much has been said, have been published in the Richmond Whig. We lay them before our readers that they may have an opportunity of judging whether they afford any additional evidence of corruption and intrigue on the part of Mr. Clay, in the famous coalition that defeated General Jackson in 1825. The circumstances connected with the defeat of Jackson and the success of Adams, are fresh in the recollection of most of our readers, and the American people have long since made up their minds upon the subject.

Our opinion is that these letters will not change in the least the verdict of the American people respecting the motives that are supposed to have governed Mr. Clay in the election of Mr. Adams. Had Mr. Clay not accepted the highest office in the gift of an Administration that he himself elevated to power, in defiance to the well known wishes of a large majority of the Republican party, the idea of bargain or intrigue, that has ever since attached to him, would have lost much of its force.

The honest and sagacious statesman, placed in the attitude of Mr. Clay in 1825, would, in order to have avoided the charge of corruption, have refused all patronage and political elevation from an Administration brought into power by himself. But such was not his course; therefore the opinion of the American people respecting his motives can, from the very nature of the circumstances, never be changed.

WASHINGTON, 8th January, 1824.
(Should be 1825.)

MY DEAR SIR: I send you by this day's mail, Lord Byron's Conversations, which, notwithstanding Mr. Walsh's unfavorable opinion of them, I think you will find often piquant, and worth, upon the whole, an extensive perusal. Besides the literary and critical interest which they possess, they will have the effect of diminishing, though not entirely removing, the odium which he brought upon himself by his conduct to his wife.

My position in relation to the friends of the three returned candidates is singular enough, and often to me very amusing. In the first place they all believe that my friends have the power of deciding the question, and then that I have the power of controlling my friends! Acting upon this supposition, in the same hour, I am sometimes touched gently on the shoulder by a friend (for example, of General Jackson,) who will thus address me: "My dear sir, all my dependence is upon you; don't disappoint us; you know our partiality was for you next to the hero, and how much we want a Western President!" Immediately after, a friend of Mr. Crawford will accost me, "The hopes of the Republican party are concentrated on you; for God's sake preserve it, if you had been returned, instead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour. We consider him and you are the only genuine Republican candidates!"

Next, a friend of Mr. Adams come, with tears in his eyes—"Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and admiration of your talents; there is no station to which you are not equal—most undoubtedly you were the second choice of New England—and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good and your own future interests do not point most distinctly to the choice which you ought to make!" How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness? Really, the friends of all the three gentlemen are so very courteous and affectionate, that I sometimes almost wish that it was in my power to accommodate each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we must finally make. I will tell you, then, that I believe the contest will be limited to Mr. Adams and General Jackson.

Mr. Crawford's personal condition precludes the choice of him, if there were no other objection to his election. As the only alternative which is presented to us, it is sufficiently painful, and I consider whatever choice we may make, will be only a choice of evils. To both of those gentlemen there are strong personal objections. The principal difference between them is, that in the election of Mr. Adams we shall not, by the example, inflict any wound upon the character of our institutions, but I should much fear hereafter, if not during the present generation, that the election of the General would give to the military spirit a stimulus and a confidence that might lead to the most pernicious results. I shall therefore, with great regret, on account of the dilemma in which the people have placed us, support Mr. Adams. My friends are generally so inclined. What has great weight with me, is the decided preference which a majority of the delegation from Ohio has for him over Gen. Jackson.

If, therefore, Kentucky were to vote for the General it would possibly only have the effect of dividing our friends, without defeating ultimately the election of Mr. Adams. Three of the four States favorable to Mr. Crawford are believed to prefer Mr. Adams to the General. Virginia is one of them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths of our delegation have yielded to the influence of these views, and will vote for Mr. Adams. My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes toward me will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. I have, however, most earnestly entreated them to throw me out of their consideration, in bringing their judgments to a final conclusion, and to look and be guided solely by the public good. If I know myself, that alone has determined me. Your Representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views; and, if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions, I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him, to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone.

I remain faithfully, your friend, H. CLAY.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Jan 21, 1825.

MY DEAR BLAIR: I received this morning your very agreeable favor of the 17th inst. A letter from you is always refreshing, and I wish that I could entitle myself to expect them more frequently, by more punctuality and diligence on my part, in our correspondence. My last letter informed you of the unction that was unceasingly applied to me by all the returned candidates for the Presidency—or rather their friends. Since then, I have avowed my intention to support Mr. Adams, under actual circumstances, and thereupon the oil has been instantly transformed into vinegar. The friends of ——— (and the devil knows who else, for I think if he does not preside in their councils, he must be quite convenient with them,) have turned upon me, and with the most sensible unanimity agree to vituperate me. I am a deserter from Sennacherib; a giant at marshes have said that Washington upon defeating Gen. Jackson's election, to leave open the Western pretensions, that I styled them, which appeared in that paper.

Communicated.

may hereafter fill them myself—blasting all my fair prospects, &c., &c. To these are added a thousand epithets of the most gentle, and kind, and [illegible] epithets and things in the world.

——— who are themselves straining their every nerve to elect Jackson, that the claims of the West may be satisfied, and I be thereby prevented, are accusing me of acting on their own principles. The heaven cannot comprehend how a man can be honest. They cannot conceive that I should have solemnly interrogated my conscience, and asked it to tell me seriously what I ought to do! That it should have enjoined me not to establish the dangerous precedent of elevating, in this early stage of the Republic, a military chieftain, merely because he has won a great victory! That it should have told me that a public man is undeserving his station, who will not, regardless of aspersion and calumny, risk himself for his country! I am afraid that you will think me moved by these abuses. Be not deceived. I assure you that I never, in my whole life, felt more perfect composure, more entire confidence in the resolutions of my judgment, and a more unshaken determination to march up to my duty.

And, my dear sir, is there an intelligent and unbiassed man who must not, sooner or later, concur with me? Mr. Adams, you know well, I should never have selected, if at liberty to draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a President. But there is no danger in his elevation, now, or in time to come. Not so of his competitor, of whom I cannot believe that killing 2500 Englishmen at N. Orleans qualifies for the various, difficult and complicated duties of the chief magistracy. I perceive that I am unconsciously writing a sort of defence, which you may probably think implies guilt.—What will be the result? You will ask with curiosity, if, not anxiety. I think Mr. Adams must be elected; such is the prevailing opinion. Still I shall not consider the matter as certain until the election is over. With my best respects to Mrs. Blair and to Mr. Crittenden, I remain truly

Your friend, H. CLAY.

From the Concord, (N. H.) Patriot.

Reorback—Attempt to cover Forgery by Fraud and Falsehood.

No sooner were the federalists who caught up and endorsed the infamous forgery of a purported extract from "Roorback's Tour," inventing an atrocious falsehood and calumny upon Col. Polk, detected in it, than they cast about for some way to avoid the odium of it. The Albany Evening Journal, the leading federal paper in New York, which published the fraud as its own, asserting that it took the extract from the book, editorially sanctioning it as genuine, and making it the subject of bitter invective against Polk, hit upon the expedient of charging it upon an abolition paper. The abolitionists, justly indignant at having the infamy laid at their doors, exposed the Ithaca (N. Y.) Chronicle as the originator of it. The federalists having it traced back again to them, bethought themselves of the plan of charging it upon the Democrats. Accordingly an extra from the same Ithaca Chronicle appeared, stating that the forgery was brought to its editor by a young man, named Daniel McKinney, who received it from William Linn. The Chronicle stated that Linn was a democrat, and added the sworn affidavit of McKinney, declaring that at Linn's request he got the falsehood published in the Chronicle. Then the federal papers set up a shout that the "*fraud was fastened upon the shoulders of a locofoco*," and all copied the second edition of the Ithaca Chronicle's attempt at imposition. The federal papers of this State have eagerly done so, exulting at the idea that the democrats would have to bear the reproach of the base wickness.

But the truth has come and placed the responsibility of the forgery where it belongs—upon the reckless federalists. The Tompkins county democratic central committee have published a statement that Linn is a federalist, and also the affidavit that George G. Freer, Surrogate of the county, saying that Linn voted for Harrison, and "within 30 days last past, Linn had said he wished Clay would be elected," and the affidavit of E. Laban, Sheriff of the county, who says that Linn "has always argued in favor of Clay's election and whig principles." The Tompkins Democrat says the same. Linn himself has published a statement as to the origin of the forgery. All of it material to an understanding of the facts, is published below, with some remarks by the N. Y. Evening Post. Linn says *that he did not originate it alone, and confesses that an eminent supporter of Clay wrote the part interpolating the abominable slander of Polk's branding his slaves!* It is now proved that no democrat had any thing to do with this infamous piece of business. Even the editor of the Ithaca Chronicle, who was so ready to charge the detestable knavery upon Linn as a democrat, *knew according to Linn's statement, that the article was prepared by Linn.* Had Linn been a democrat, would he have published it?

Here follows a full exposure of the infamous transaction from the N. Y. E. P.

From the New York Evening Post.

The whole matter about Roorback.

An extra from the office of the Ithaca Democrat puts it into our power to give a complete account of the origin of the Roorback fraud. Mr. Linn, the person who was charged with the perpetration of it by the Ithaca Chronicle, has made a public statement of his agency in the matter, by which it appears that the fabrication was made exclusively by whigs. The statement is too long to appear in our columns to-day, but the following extract contains all that is essential to an understanding of the subject:

"The Roorback forgery, as it is called, appeared in the Ithaca Chronicle of the 21st of August last. A few days previous to this time I had purchased of David D. Spencer, Editor of the Chronicle, a copy of Stephenson's "Excursion through the slave States," and was perusing the work, when a gentleman and a warm friend of one of the great political parties of our country, entered the room. This fact occurrence, if I recollect rightly, was on the evening of the 19th of August. The gentleman alluded to [illegible] name is immaterial to the issue, and which, it would be [illegible] to me to divulge without the consent, had the Ithaca Journal in his hand, and in a few moments commenced reading [illegible] against the "slave breeders" [illegible] that paper.

eplied that the political excitement at the present time waged higher than it had ever done before, and it was not a matter of surprise that partisans, heated in the contest, should pay but little regard to the justice of their blows in the fury of the battle; and I added, that as it respected the editor of the Chronicle, moral and religious as he was allowed to be, I believed he would equally with others, publish any falsehood, however gross, if he could thereby effect a political object. This declaration of mine was, and very naturally, doubted.

"As I have already observed, I had just been engaged in perusing Featherstonhaugh, and recollected this author's somewhat striking description of a gang of negroes, who had been purchased by slave-drivers, and were preparing to cross New River. I then proposed a test—that this narrative should be copied, and offered to Spencer for publication, with the addition that the slaves had been sold by Col. Polk. This proposition the gentleman rejected, as the enormity, in his opinion, was not sufficiently apparent, and any editor might be deceived by it.—I then made a true extract from Featherstonhaugh, and passed the paper over for the purpose of his appending any abomination he thought fit; the result was, that entire clause respecting Col. Polk and the branding of his slaves.

"In corroboration of this fact, I would refer to the original manuscript, if it is yet in existence, when it will be observed that the extract and the addition are not in the same handwriting; and if the manuscript is destroyed, I refer to the recollection of Mr. McKinney, on whose honor I have implicit reliance, if such was not the case.

"Since writing the above sentence, I have ascertained that Mr. McKinney asserts that the original manuscript was returned to me, and that I destroyed it; it may be so, without a positive conviction I will not contradict him—but I have no recollection of it. He also asserts that he paid no particular attention to the communication, and cannot at this distance of time, positively state that there was any difference in the writing. We will, therefore, let this pass for the present.

"The next morning (August 19) after the transaction mentioned of the previous evening, Mr. McKinney, a young man to whose estimable qualities I am as willing to endorse as Mr. Spencer—came into my office, when I exhibited to him the extract and its appendage, with a request that he would copy it and hand it to the editor of the Chronicle for publication, a request with which he kindly and cheerfully complied. I think the reason assigned for my wishing him to do so, is the same which he has given to his affidavit. He accordingly gave it to the editor of the Chronicle, but, cautious of assuming any responsibility, informed Spencer that *it was a copy from an original furnished by myself.* The unfortunate piece was duly published, and has since made a more extensive tour than Roorback himself.

"On the next day, or at farthest the day after, Mr. McKinney informed me that the article had been presented to, and accepted by Mr. Spencer, and that it would appear in the next Chronicle. I then thought that the experiment had been sufficiently tried, and *immediately made Mr. McKinney acquainted with the circumstances relating to it,* and it was at his option to have prevented its appearance. This gentleman, however, is of opinion that it was on the very day of publication that he first received his information; but my strong impression and confident belief is, that it must have been at least on the day previous to this event. This is the only point on which Mr. McKinney and myself are at issue, and here there is a difference of a few hours. I have now, without the slightest attempt to disguise the truth, or a resort to any palliating incidents, stated the head and front of my offending, and will be excused if I attend for a few moments to the participating hand of another—to the chief actor and mover in this scene of deception, and who has been the loudest in contumely and reproach—who has secretly and meanly, and contrary to repeated assurances, scattered his extras to the four corners of the land, bearing my exclusive guilt and his exoneration.

"As to Mr. Spencer, it is the firm and honest convictions of my mind, that no deception was ever practised upon him, and that from the time of his reception of the manuscript, he was well acquainted with the material particulars which I have just related as he is at the present moment."

Mr. Linn, in the subsequent part of his statement makes a lame attempt to justify himself for not having corrected the falsehood when it was once abroad, but he will not be able, we think to clear himself of the guilt of most culpable carelessness, to use the mildest term that can be applied to his part of the transaction. In regard to his partners, however, he establishes several important particulars. He shows that the fraud was suggested to prove how outrageous and gross a deception the editor of the Chronicle would publish to serve the purposes of his party; he shows that the interpolation in regard to Mr. Polk's branding his slaves, was made by an eminent whig; he shows that the manuscript thus changed was carried by a whig to the editor of the Chronicle, and he shows that the whig editor of the Chronicle, had every reason to know it was a forgery when he inserted it in his print.

In regard to the politics of Mr. Linn, it was proved by the affidavits of the Sheriff and Surrogate of Tompkins county, which we published yesterday, that he is a whig. In this statement, he says that he is not "a political partizan," but the editor of the Ithaca Journal adds, that while he is not "an active politician," he has "for several years past been favorable to the whig cause; voted for Harrison in 1840; and is now partial to Mr. Clay." The office of Examiner in Chancery, which he holds by the appointment of Governor Bouck, was an appointment to which the Governor and Senate consented upon exclusively professional and not political grounds.

Maine Election.

The following table gives the vote of the whole State, excepting a very few small places.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	1844. Anderson.	Robinson.	1840. Scat.	Fairfield.	Kent.
Cumberland, complete.	6658	4942	845	6481	6632
York, "	5330	3317	581	5567	4669
Lincoln, "	5377	5173	431	5019	6503
Oxford, "	4544	1974	506	4469	2735
Kennebec, "	3745	6027	731	3369	6376
Waldo, "	4852	2150	481	5137	2683
Penobscot,	5540	4148	700	4335	4008
Somerset,	2554	3015	529	2706	3518
Franklin,	1912	1374	465	2005	1750
Piscataquis,	1492	1132	321	1194	1173
Hancock,	2819	2036	113	1926	1966
Washington,	2798	2488	96	2174	2240
Aroostook,	1254	538	26	316	162
	48875	38314	5825	44598	44465

8,875 for Anderson, (democrat.)
8,314 for Robinson, (whig.)

0,561 Anderson has over Robinson.
5,825 Scattering.

4,736 Anderson over all.

☞There is various ways for killing a dog, besides choaking him to death with fresh butter.

Speech of Capt. R. F. Stockton, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

We publish below, extracts from the admirable speech of Capt. Stockton, delivered at the great Democratic meeting held at New Brunswick, on the 24th September last. The speech deserves a wide circulation, and we regret very much that the limits of our small sheet, precludes us from spreading it before our readers entire. We proceed to make a few extracts in order to give our readers a forestate of the sound Democratic ideas with which the speech abounds. Capt. Stockton commences as follows:

"I am accused, fellow citizens, of having uttered a libel against the Whig party, when, on a former occasion, I asked, whether the reckless war they were waging against the Democratic policy of the nation, was provoked by a true regard for the prosperity of their country, or by a selfish, ambitious design for the success of their party? Whether they were prompted to the use of their unhallowed means of vituperation and falsehood, by reverence for their country, or idolatry for Mr. Clay? I am further accused of a great breach of propriety, when I said that I considered the Whig party fully entitled to the name of the man-worshipping party; and that their appropriate motto would be, Faction and Man-Worship. Having come up here, at your request, to address you, I desire to submit this matter to your consideration and judgment. I only ask a patient hearing, and that the truth may be taken in evidence.

"That portion of time embraced between the years, 1836 and 1841, inclusive, forms a memorable era in the history of our Republic. I need hardly detain you, this inclement day, by dwelling on the disasters of those years. All who hear me must remember the almost daily calamitous occurrences of that period. The sighs of those who suffered from the derangement of the monetary system of the country; from the sudden expansions and contractions of the currency, may still be heard. Poverty, bankruptcy, and want, stared almost every man in the face. No sagacity could foresee, no wisdom could avert the dreadful consequences of misplaced confidence. A large majority of the people of the U. States attributed those disasters chiefly to the power and influence of the United States Bank.—"Bank or no bank," became the absorbing question of the day; the two political parties of the country entered the arena upon that issue, headed by Mr. Clay and Gen'l Jackson, with "Bank and "no Bank," upon their respective banners. Mr. Clay and the bank party were beaten, time after time, by the victorious cohorts of the Constitution; dispirited and disheartened, the Whig party yielded or pretended to yield, to the will of the people, on the subject of the Bank, and went into the next political combat upon new issues—the Bank having, in the language of Mr. Webster, become an "obsolete idea." As an earnest of their sincerity in giving up the Bank, they displaced Mr. Clay, their great leader and champion, and superceded him by nominating Gen. Harrison.

"Mr. Clay, it would seem, did not like this arrangement; he did not consider it just or honest, and denounced his quondam friends in language, compared with which, the libel I stand charged with is no libel at all. In 1841, Mr. Clay, in a letter referring to the Harrisburg Convention, used language far from complimentary to the Whig party. Here are extracts from the letter, as reported in the newspapers:

"'My name never again, with my consent, shall be brought before a convention. I have been *most shamefully treated* by men in whose reiterated promises of support I placed every confidence. When I ascertain it is the wish of the people to elect me to the Presidency, I will consent to be their candidate.

"'With these views I never will again go into Convention. * * * But I am too happy, too tranquil, too comfortable on my farm, free from debt, and surrounded by domestic fecility and true hearted friends, to be dragged BY KNAVES before the public, and my name used for their base personal purposes!'"

"Will 'those men,' who voted for General Harrison in 1840, be likely to vote in 1844, for a disappointed man, who denounced the 'Harrisburg Convention' as a band of knaves!

"Mr. Clay has been forgiven for having positively denounced the Whig party as 'knaves,' surely, I may hope, for an acquittal on the charge of having expressed a suspicion that they were so."

Captain Stockton then proceeds to show up the hypocritical policy of Clay after the death of General Harrison, and declares that he broke faith with the Whig party, who had abandoned their bank project, and forced his favorite measure, upon his, Clay's, then reluctant "knaves." Up went the old banner of Clay and the bank, and his party again became his submissive slaves. The Captain declares, and with truth, that the currency has reformed itself; and he makes the following appeal to the people:

"Choose, then, Oh, People! choose wisely now, whether you will invoke such calamities on your beloved country, or whether the present prosperous condition of your affairs is not sufficient for your just desires. Elect Polk and Dallas, and no ripple will roughen the even surface of your country's happiness. Reject them in the "madness of the many for the benefit of the few," and you sanction indirectly the dangerous schemes of those who would subject your interest again to the scourge of a fluctuating and deranged currency, and launch them again on the treacherous billows of party conflict. Again consternation and dismay would paralyze the universal commerce of the country and the deep foundations of society be shaken to their lowest depth.—But the election of the Democratic candidates will relieve us from all these causes of apprehension and alarm. No disturbance of the present prosperous condition of the country can be apprehended from their policy. That policy is willing to let "well enough" alone; to suffer the great business interests of the country to regulate themselves; to aid them and sustain them as far as the incidental action of the Government can constitutionally do so; never to array the Government against the interests of the people; but to show them the countenance of favor, and not of repulsive discouragement or frigid indifference. Under this systematic policy the country has bounded onwards, with newness of life, in the career of wealth, industry and prosperity. The currency has reformed itself. Activity of commerce has superceded stagnation and decay. Labor is in demand, and is recompensed in money of equivalent value. New enterprises are commenced for the development of our resources, and the employment of the people. State credit revives likewise under these favorable auspices, and national credit is entrenched upon secure foundations. At all events, come what may, if Mr. Polk should be elected, the country is safe for another four years from the fearful imposition of another Bank of the United States. To such an institution Mr. Polk is unalterably opposed."

After a review of the canal and railroad policy of the State of New Jersey, Capt. Stockton thus despatches a personal slander upon himself:

"But it is said that Captain Stockton has the State of N. Jersey in his breeches' pocket. How contemptible is such language, come from what source it may; but coming from the mouth of one of our own citizens, what terms of indignant rebuke are too strong with which to brand such a traitor to honor and to patriotism. It is quite true that I have been for many years on the side of the people. I never attempt either to lead or drive them; I seek information from them with as much eagerness as I impart to them; I consider well the true interests of the people; I pursue that track, and generally find the people going that way, I join company, and proceed along with them. Now, if these puny politicians, who accuse me, would reflect, and feel some interest in the welfare of the people, and determine to do that which was best for the general good, instead of obeying the dictates of a single man, they would oftener find themselves on the great road which the people sooner or later always take, and they would find that it would not cost to journey along with the people half as much expenditure of money and principle, as it now costs them to be constantly trying to head them off.

"I am heartily tired of this dry and stale subject; yet I must say a word or two in relation to myself. I have a very deep stake in this community, not only in canal and rail roads, but in lands and children. I am much interested in the good order of society, and in the honor and integrity of my fellow-citizens, let them belong to what political party they may; therefore it is that here, before this assembled multitude, I take it upon myself to denounce as a calumny—as a lie—the assertion that the people of New Jersey, of either party, ever have been, or can be bought by Captain Stockton, or any other man. For my own part I declare that I do not know that such a thing has ever occurred in New Jersey. The people of New Jersey are an intelligent, thrifty, enterprising, honest people; how base is it, then, for some of her own citizens—be their object what it may—thus to assail her. If by such audacious assaults on my character, as well as that of my friends and fellow-citizens, they hope to deter me from the performance of a duty, and the defence of my own rights, they greatly mistake my character."

From the North Carolinian.

The truth-loving Observer has denied, peremptorily, that Mr. McMahon, of Baltimore, who presided at the Young Men's Whig Convention in 1840, had left the Coon party. Wonder if he will conduct his paper on "honorable principles" now by correcting his mistake?

The following is a recent letter of Mr. McMahon's which confirms our statement, and shews that the Observer in denying it, told a story:

TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention has been directed to an address by "the State central committee of Maryland to the Whigs of the Union," purporting to be signed by the members of that committee, in which it is charged on their belief, "that full 1,300 votes were falsely and surreptitiously introduced into the ballot-box; and that they have been the product of a diligently perpetrated fraud upon the rights of the real voters of Baltimore."

Having long since retired to private life, I have borne no part in the political contests of the day, beyond the free and unreserved expression of my opinions and views as a private citizen: and in the maintenance of these I have, on this occasion, cast my vote with the democratic party, claiming and reserving to myself the privilege, often denied to the mere partisan, of approving or condemning, as my own judgment may dictate, and following the lead of no party except in accordance with its dictates. But although not enrolled as an active member in the ranks of the democratic party, I have yet, from community of views and opinions, been necessarily thrown into free and frequent communion, during the past contest, with many of the active and influential members of that party, and have had, as I believe, freely and unreservedly disclosed to me, every thing relative to their prospects, progress, and probable vote. During the whole of that intercourse, so far from observing a design, intention, or wish, to introduce illegal votes into the balloting at the past election, I deem it due to them to say that they have, on the contrary, at all times, manifested and expressed the most sincere and earnest desire and hope that all illegal votes might be excluded; the utmost anxiety to adopt any measure which would insure that result; the utmost determination to prevent it at all hazards, and the most thorough conviction that, if prevented on all sides, a brilliant victory awaited them in the city. I deem it due to them also to add, that so far from the number of votes cast, so greatly exceeding the anticipations of all, it was, on the contrary, as I thought, generally supposed, and certainly by myself believed, and that belief expressed before the election, that the number cast would exceed 16,000 votes; and that it is within my knowledge, that one of the gentlemen, whose name is appended to that address, and who, I feel confident, could not have seen it before it was issued, has himself estimated the probable vote of the city at about 16,000. In conclusion, then, I deem it due to all the members of the democratic party, with whom I have been in association during the past contest, (and they have been many and influential,) to express my sincere and thorough conviction, that the above charges, as far as they are concerned, are utterly unfounded; and my belief, founded on all the means of observation of the course of the democratic party which I have enjoyed, that it is equally so with regard to the action of that party as a party.

JOHN V. L. McMAHON.

October 5, 1844.

Besides the above evidence, eighteen gentlemen of the highest standing in Baltimore, pronounce the charge against the democrats of surreptitious voting, utterly untrue.

Important Election Decision.—The Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, decided that by the naturalization of a man, his minor children residing in the United States are *ipso facto*, made citizens and entitled to vote at proper age. Many has supposed that every one from abroad must be naturalized; but Judge King referred to the Act of Congress of 14th of April, 1802, and to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Cranch's Reports, where it is expressly laid down that "the children of persons duly naturalized shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States."

Saturday Courier.

DIED,

At the Eagle Hotel, in Raleigh, on Thursday morning, 10th inst., Mrs. MARY LILLINGTON, relict of the late Major John A. Lillington, of this town. She had stopped there, on her way home from Chatham county. Her remains were brought here for interment.

In Kenansville, Duplin county, on the morning of the 10th inst., after a short, but painful illness, JAMES D. SOUTHERLAND, in the eighteenth year of his age. Mr. Southerland was a moral and upright young man, and beloved by all who knew him. He became a member of the Baptist Church, about two years ago, since which time, he has been an orderly and consistent member. He has left a mother, several sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

Communicated.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRATIC party of Sampson county, purpose having a Mass Meeting and Barbecue, at Clinton, on Friday, the 1st day of November next.

The citizens of the State, Democrats and Whigs are invited to attend.

Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. J. J. McKay, Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. William H Haywood, Hon. Robert Strange, L. D. Henry, J. C. Dobbin, T. L. Hybart, David Reid, D. K. McRae, H. L. Holmes, David Fulton, J. B. Shepard, and Wm. S. Ashe, Esqrs., and other distinguished speakers, are expected to address the people.

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 4, 1844.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 10. From Charleston, schr. Superb, Heron' to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. Tioga, Halleck, to C. D. Ellis.

11. From New York, schr. C E. Thorn, Jackson, to C. D. Ellis.

12. From New York, brig Belle, Myers, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, brig David Duffie, Williams, to G. W. Davis.

From Charleston, brig Topliff, White, to Barry & Bryant.

From Gaudaloupe via Charleston, brig Denmark, Johnston, late Cushing, to Russell & Gammell.

From Charleston, brig May, Trench, to E. Dickinson.

From Charleston, schr. M. B. Mahony, ———, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. Urbanna, Small, to Brown & DeRosset.

13. From Philadelphia, schr. North Carolina, Miller, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, schr. Erie, Wilson, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. Galena, Abbott, to Wm. Cooke.

14. From Bath, brig Ceylon, Trott, bound to Havana, put in in distress; lost mainmast and deck load, to E. Dickinson.

From Boston, schr. Tangier, King, to E. Dickinson.

From Mattamuskeet, schr. Constitution, Pugh, corn and oats, to Wm. Cooke.

15. From New York, schr. Jonas Smith, Taylor, to C. D. Ellis.

16. From Philadelphia, schr. H. Westcoat, Vance, to C. D. Ellis.

From Boston, brig Alvano, Pace, to Barry & Bryant.

17. From Charleston, brig Nancy Jane, Godfrey, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

Oct. 11. For New York, schr. C. C. Zabriskie, Grant, by John Hall.

14. For Grenada, brig Haidee, Flitner, by G. W. Davis.

16. For Philadelphia, brig Mary Jane, Lermond, by Russell & Gammell.

For Boston, brig Pinta, Coombs, by Barry & Bryant.

For Gaudaloupe, schr. Charles L. Vose, Saine, by G. W. Davis.

For Philadelphia, schr. Superb, Heron, by C. D. Ellis.

FOR RENT.

THE upper part of the commodious house fronting on Market street, over the store now occupied by the subscriber, and on the west side of the family residence of Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss. Said dwelling is now being completed and fitted up in a style not inferior to any in the town of Wilmington, and from its location, and many advantages, having fourteen superior finished rooms, a new two story brick Kitchen, and a spacious yard, opening n Toomer's Alley, with all other requisites and conveniences, is well calculated and adapted for a genteel **Boarding House.**

The above is to be completed by the first of November, when possession will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED, from 25 to 30 female hands to make up sundry articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, Wanted to *purchase*, two likely BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age. V. R. PEIRSON.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation for the Clarendon Horse Guards.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

12 Bbls. Shad, 10 bls. Mattamuskeet Apples, calculated to keep, and good for family use. For sale by WM. COOKE.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Galena, from N. York, 8 hhds P. R Sugar, 40 bags Laguira Coffee, 20 Boxes Family Soap. For sale by WM. COOKE.

BOOK BINDERY.

HAVING removed my work shop over the Store of Mr. Wm. Thompson, on Market St., I shall, as heretofore, carry on the business in all its various branches. Morocco, Russian, Calf, and Sheep skin bindings.

Old Books re-bound. All orders from the country executed and fowarded with the least possible delay. J. J. TYACK.

Oct. 17th, 1844.—[5-tf

15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL.

Oct. 18, 1844.—5-tf

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of New and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm. COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Battle & Bishop is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. J. BATTLE,
H. M. BISHOP.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 14, 1844.

To the Public.

THE business of the firm of Battle & Bishop will be closed by the undersigned, who will continue in the Commission business, at the same stand, one door north of Hall & Armstrong's.—He will be receiving through the season on agency, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., which he will sell on the fairest terms. He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

October 14, 1844. (5-3t) A. J. BATTLE.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatules, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, &c.*

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WH. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*; for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three first rate Journeymen Tailors, to whom constant employ will be given, and the best wages. Call on, or address a line to V. R. PEIRSON,

Oct. 18, 1844. Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston Mercury will please insert 3 times, and forward account to this office. 5tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

THE undersigned wishes to employ forthwith one or two first rate workmen in his line.—None but such as are first rate workmen need apply. CHAS. BARR, Merchant Tailor,

Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston "Mercury," and "Courier" will please copy the above three times, and foward their bills to this office. C. B.

Oct. 11, 1844. 4tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. B. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3 tf

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Oct. 18, 1844.

Bacon—Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	6
Beeswax,	23	a	27
Butter,	12	a	15
Beef, bbl:	6 00	a	7 00
Corn,	45	a	45
" Meal,	65	a	70
Coffee,	7½	a	9½
Cotton,	5	a	6
Candles,	12	a	15
Feathers,		a	30½
Flaxseed, tierce, 7 bush.		none.	
Flour,	4 50	a	5 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs.	60	a	70
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	7	a	7½
Lime, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant:			12 00
Quarter flooring,			16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	11	a	12 00
do. wide,	8 50	a	9 00
Scantling,	4 50	a	5 00
Timber,	4 00	a	7 50
Molasses,	27	a	30
Mackerel, No 1,		none.	
2,		none.	
3,	00	a	7
Nails,	4½	a	5
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	2 15
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,		a	1 20
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	45	a	50
Sp. Turpt.	83	a	85
Oil, Sperm,		a	88
Pease, Ground,		a	1 00
Black eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	45	a	50
Pork,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	5	a	5½
Rice,	3 00	a	3 50
rough,			
Salt, Turks Island, bushe	25	a	30
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
Soap,	5	a	8
Shingles, country,	2 50	a	3 75
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	30	a	34
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50	a	800
dressed,	10 00	a	12 00
Sugar, West India,	6½	a	8½
New Orleans,	7	a	8
loaf	10	a	15
Tallow,	7	a	8
Tobacco, leaf,	4	a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

Wilmington Market, Oct. 17th.

Naval Stores.—Sale of 450 bbls. white, yesterday, $2 05; yellow dips, $2 13 a $2 15; quantity arriving, is very small.

Tar.—Sales two small lots at $1 25, scarce.—No change in other articles.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred.
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $8 00 a $9 00 per m.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Bacon,	5	a	8
Cotton,	4½	a	6½
Tar, Wilmington,	1 00	a	1 20
Rice, rough per bush.	0 75	a	0 81

NEW YORK MARKET.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	2 50	a	$2 75
" North county "	2 25	a	2 37½
Tar,	1 75	a	1 87½
Rice,	3 87½	a	3 25
Cotton	9		10

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par	Savannah	½	a ¾
Philadelphia	¼ dis.	Mobile	5 a 5½
Baltimore	¼ dis.	New Orleans pm.	½ a ¼
Washington	½ dis.	St. Louis	1½ a 2
Richmond,	1½ a 1½	Louisville	¾ a 1
Raleigh	1½ a 2	Cincinnati	a 1½
Wilmington	1½ a 1½	Nashville	3 a 3½
Charleston	¼ a	Apalachicola	1½ a 2
Augusta	¾ a ¾	Treas. Notes par	¼ a pr.
Macon	2 a —	Bills on London	5½ d. 5½
Columbia	2 d	do. on France	5f. 45

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the subscriber, on the 1st instant, a negro man, named BILL, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, and a downward look when spoken to.

The said negro had on, when he left, a home-spun suit, (a round-about and pants,) and cap, but other clothes with him.

It is thought he will attempt to pass as a free man, under the name of Wallace Moore, or Simmons. He is known to visit his old home in the neighborhood of his wife, who is owned by Mr. Jos. Dunn, Duplin Co., and he no doubt ranges at times in the southern part of Wayne county, where he is, or has been, at work.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or Messrs. G. W. Borden's overseer; Thomas Mooney; or lodged in jail so I may get him again.

COLEN SHAW.

Gravelly Hill, Hudson Co., N. C.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-4tf

P. S. "Standard," (Raleigh,) copy till forbid, and foward bill to this office for collection.

From the New York Plebeian.

COONY CLAY.

THE HUNGRY COON OF 1844.

The following is the most popular song ever written in the English language, and is sung regularly by multitudes at all the Democratic Clubs and Mass meetings throughout America. The boys in the street and the women at home are constantly singing it also. The tyrant, James Second of England, was driven out of his dominions by a song; and this popular ballad is doing pretty much the same thing for Henry Clay and his fellow tyrants, the lordly manufacturers, who impose upon the poor; and have been the direct means of making the necessaries of life cost the working-man double what they ought, in order that Clay and his crew may wallow in luxury and ease at the expense of the poor man.

The Poor Lighterman's Song.
AIR—*Lucy Neal.*

Oh, coony, coony Cly,
The rich man is your god—
You raise the Manufacturer,
But doom the poor to plod.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay,
Oh, coony, coony Clay!
You never will be President,
I hear the people say!

II.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
You'd starve the working man,
And press his children to the earth,
With tyrant's iron hand.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

III.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
Your Tariff 's mighty high;
You make the poor man dearly pay
For clothes to keep him dry.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

IV.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
You tax our salt and bread,
You double-tax our garments too,
And the blankets that we spread.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

V.

Oh, coony! Dictator Clay!
Our hearths are very drear;
You've driven our pleasures all away,
And none come back to cheer.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

VI.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
What care you for the poor?
What care you though the hungry wolf
Is entering at his door?
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

VII.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
You're crushing of the poor—
Their curse will fall on your old head
Before November's o'er.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

VIII.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
You're linked with wolfish bands;
Ay, bands of thieves who plot the way,
To steal the public lands.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

IX.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
You tax our salt and bread,
Two hundred millions all to pay
The bankrupt States instead.
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

X.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
Your Bank ain't worth a pin:
You issue promises to pay,
But never call them in.
Chorus.—Oh coony, coony Clay.

XI.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
Your promises are sham;
"Two dollars and roast beef per day,"
We've found it all a flam!
Chorus.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

XII.

Oh, coony, coony Clay,
We'll do without you sure;
We will not make you President
To cheat us any more.
CHORUS.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

XIII.

Yes, coony, coony Clay,
We'll do without you sure;
For POLK and DALLAS are the boys
Your tyranny to cure.
CHORUS.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

XIV.

Then pull away, my boys,
Pull on the lab'ring oar,
For POLK will give us better times
To smile upon the poor.
CHORUS.—Oh, coony, coony Clay.

XV.

And pull away, my boys!
For Texas, Oregon;
Pull strong! pull altogether, boys,
And Victory is won.
CHORUS.—Oh, coony, coony Clay,
Oh, coony, coony Clay:
You never will be President,
So all the people say!

Dr. Crusty and Mrs. Stimps.—"Have you ever remarked, Dr. Crusty," quoth Mrs. Stimps, lately, "that my children have different ways from most people's?

"Frequently," retorted the Doctor.

"Entirely different," continued Mrs. Stimps.

"Entirely different," echoed the Doctor.

"Well, how do you account for it, Doctor?" asked Mrs. Stimps, inquiringly.

"Because," rejoined the Doctor, "you have humored them so much that they have *ways of their own.* I noticed in particular when little Benny threw that apple core right in your face, and told you he'd do it again if he wanted to."

Mrs. Stimps, says Pic, has not alludod to her children since.

Wealth.—The gilt-edged card of free admission to all circles.

Love.—An affection of the heart, usually terminating with typus fever.

Dandy—An *ape* of folly.

Woman's sphere.—To mind her own business.

Ism.—Second edition of the word humbug.

Odd Fellows.—One that does as he would be done by.

Safety valve.—The mouth of an infuriated ignoramus, by which the steam goes off without doing harm.

A Clasical Distinction.—"Mr. Chairman," said a juvenile member of a Legislature in one of the Western States, "Mr. Chairman, I now move that the house adjourn indefinitely."

"Mr. Chairman," said a more experienced member, "I don't know what he means by indefinitely. Why does he not couch his motion in language to be understood? Why does he not use the good old English phrase *or sin die?*"

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th September, 1844.

☞ Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised letters.

A.
James S. Allen
Martha Anderson, 2
Mather Ashe

B
S. A. Baldwin, 2
Charles Barr, 2
Eden Beerdsley
Elijah Benson
Rev. R. Brent
Frederick Baker
J. Bedsole
Sutton Bell
Wm. D. Barkley
P. Briggs
Glasgow Bunting, 2
Samuel Berry, 2
A. H. Brisor
J. L. Bryan
Phebe Brown
Sarah Buck
J. H. Barrick
Mrs. M. A. Bryan

C.
Miss E Cains
James Coston
W. Costin
M. Campbell
James O. Chambers
Charles T. Coombs
T. J. Capps
Christopher Chase
Jane Curtis
E. Cooledge
S. T. Carrow
Brice Clinton
Miss S. E. Currie

D.
C. L. Davis 2
R. Dudgeon
John Davis

E.
Mr. Erhart, (Tailor,)
W. Etheridge
Mrs. S. G. Everett

F.
Mrs. Jane L. Fleming
Lucy Ann Foster
Hannah Finney
W. Fail
W. Farrer

G.
J. J. Greenfield, 2
E. Grubb
J. Gourdon
J. Gaston, 2
R. Gipson
Mrs. Ann J. Guthrie, 2
Carle Goseivesche
W. Gerard
J. Gilbert
Wm. Giere
Henry Graves

H.
Mrs. Syndia Hodgkins
Wm. H. Hill
John Huske
Wm. Hankins
Sarah How
L. Hines
Wm. B. Hawkes
Eliza Harley
G. F. Hardison
C. Hannan
J. W. Harriss
L. G. Haywood
Andrew Hall
J. G. Hill
L. Herring

J.
Laura Jones, 2
John Joy
J. T. Jones
Wm. R. Jones
Eliza Johnson
Ann Jones
J. C. Johnson
Bartley W. Jeans
Hiram Jones
Julianna Jacobs

K.
A. B. Keller
B. M. King
Mrs. Eliza Kelley

L.
S. W. Latham
Wm. R. Larkins
G. Larkins
Siler Law
G. Lee
Norman Lane
J. Lane

M.
Wm. McConnell
J. McClendon,
Hetty Martin, 2
Wm. McNiel
Wm. McKensie
Miss Mary C. Moore, 2
Adam McKensie
Miss Asa Mayo
Mrs. M. Morris
Francis Moody
Adelbert Eug. Montraval
Nancy Moore
David McIntire
Patrick S. Mitchell
James R. Murray
Mr Miller, (blacksmith,)
Riley Murray

N.
Winthrop B. Norton
Hager Nutt
Charles Nixon

O.
Henry Orrel
Thompson O'Halan

P.
Wm Porter
Wm. R. Penney
James Porter
Daniel Prathler
Elisha Parols
Virgil Poisson
Joel Parker
Mrs. Hellen Pickett
John W. Pickett
Louisa Pecatherley
Francis A. E. Pickett

R.
Cicero Richardson
James Roberts
Thomas Roberts, 2
Samuel Roberts
David E. Roberts
Wm. Rogers
Benjamin Roberts
Caswell Russ
Miss Sarah E. Robbins, 3
Ned. Rue
Eliza Jane Robeson
Thimothy Reid
Richard Reid

S.
James T. Southard
F. G. Sellers
Adam Short
Charles Sexton, 2
Wm. D. Simms
F. W. Swann
Porter Strode
John Sheppard
B. Small
Thos. B. Smith
D. W. Stone
Thomas Southmade
John M. Sellers
Peter H. Smith
Sophia Spicer
John Shines
Ezekiel Skipper
Dr. John Sym
Miss M. Scarborough
T. B. Smith
Edward Sweeney

T.
Messrs. Tatnal & Lea
Isaac Tomer
James Thompson
Arnald G. Taylor
William Tucker

W.
John H. Wright
Jesse W. Weeks
Henry Waddle
Robert Woodson
Dearbourn Whitehouse
Edwin T. Williams

Y.
Wm. J. Yopp, 2

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also,

Charlottes, Buggies, and Trotting Waggons, together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends.

BATTLE & BISHOP.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.—Our Country, Liberty, and God.—ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer.

TERMS.—$2 50 if paid in advance; $3 00 at the end of three months; $3 50 at the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "*Wilmington Messenger*," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "*Journal*" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "*Journal*" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "*Journal*" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "*Journal*" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always he open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "*Journal*" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names.	Residence.	No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, *and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,*

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

Fish.

SHAD and Trimmed Herrings in store, and for sale by Wm. COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

Flour.

50 BBL fine, superior and cross Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. B. Meares. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

William Shaw,

Wholesale & Retail Druggist

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAS just received a fresh and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window-glass, Shop Furniture, &c. &c. which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices for Cash, or approved security, warranted of genuine quality for the supply of *Druggists, Physicians, and Country Merchants,* which he will have PACKED in the neatest and most safe manner for transportation to any part of the country.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call on him when visiting Wilmington and examine his STOCK, where they will find prices to suit the times.

Store on the corner of Front and Market streets, lately occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell.

Oct. 13, 1843. 40-tf

BOOTS and SHOES

CHEAP FOR CASH

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

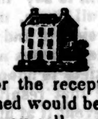
AT PUNDERFORD'S.

ONE DOOR east of Dawson's old corner. Those in want of BOOTS and SHOES, will do well to call and try the CASH system before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO.—Manufacturing and Repairing.

Dec. 29, 1843. 51-tf

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE subscriber has received his SUMMER stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following:

Superior White Lead,	Spanish Whiting,
" black do.	Chinese Vermilion,
Chrome Green,	Rose Pink,
" Yellow,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Red and White Chalk,
Turkey Umber,	Gum Copal,
Litharge,	Glue,
Lamp Black,	10 bbls. Linseed Oil,

Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Anetto, Paint & White Wash Brushes, &c. &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest possible prices by Wm. SHAW.

May 24, 1844 20-tf

The Plebeian Tracts.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, AND COMMITTEES.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying bank, accompanying the orders, will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.

March, 15, 1844.

Notice.

SUCH PERSONS as are indebted to the late "Messenger" office, are hereby notified not to settle with any other person than myself or my authorised agent, who is H. Bracket.

WM. J. PRICE.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Guy C. Hotchkiss, Adm'r of Samuel Hawley, dec'd. vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.

September 19th, 1844. 1–6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Shelton & Mallory, vs. Aaron P. Kline } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1–6

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Britton Hood, vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1–6

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Charles D. Ellis, vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1–6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Dennis A. McCredy & Co., vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the 2d Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1–6

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Suitable for a small family.

Apply to W. N. PEDEN.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

TERRY and McCALEB

ARE NOW OPENING their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which they offer to the public on fair terms. They request their friends and those who wish to encourage them to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are anxious to sell. Their stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes,
Hard Ware, Cutlery & Nails,
Hollow-Ware and Stone-Ware;
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARE,
With a general assortment of
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-3t

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths,
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cassemeres of superior qualities,
Sattinets of various colors and qualities,
Kentucky Jeans.
VESTINGS,

of the very latest styles and patrons, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut Velvets, Toilnettes, Marseilles, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

Gentlemen's Under Garments,

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cottonett; Hoisery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk. Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs, Suspenders of various qualities. Black, white, and colored kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, and woollen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also a full assortment of

HATS:

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats, blue and black cloth and glazed Silk Caps; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, as he feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in New York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON,

Sept. 27, 1844. [2-tf] Market st.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"

(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive to our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of the party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

COLLINS & STROTHER.

September, 8, 1844.

Patent Medicines.

WILLIAM SHAW holds the Agencies and has for sale the following celebrated medicines, every article warranted genuine.

Swayne's syrup wild cherry	Murray's fluid Magnesia,
Indian's Panacea,	Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's do.	do. Hair Tonic,
Leidy's Blood Pills,	do. Carminative Balsam
do. Sarsaparilla,	do. Tonic Vermifuge,
Rowand's do.	do. Sanative Pills.
Marshall's do.	Hay's Liniment,
Rowland's Improved Tonic Mixture,	Gray's Ointment,
	Harrison's do.
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,	Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Peters' Pills,
Betcher's Pulmonary Preservative,	Haarlem Oil,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,	Cheesman's Balsam, &c. &c. &c.

With a complete assortment in the

DRUG AND MEDICINE LINE,

which will be sold at a small advance on Northern prices. Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.

Dec. 29, 1843 51-tf

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE